The Chicago Tribune.

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WASHINGTON.

Territorial Government for the District of Columbia.

New Policy in Regard to Aid to Railroads.

Action of the Committees on the Bureau of Education.

The Postal Telegraph Question.

Illinois Distillers Before the Ways and Means Committee.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.

TERRITORIAL BILL FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

The committee of citizens appointed to draft a bill for a Territorial Government for this District, are ready to report. Their memorial, with the bill, will be presented to both houses of Congress this week. Both the Senate and House Committees, and on the District, and the House Judiciary Committee, favor the movement. The bill provides for a Governor and Secretary, to be elected by male citizens, for the term of four years; a Legislative Assembly, to consist of thirteen members, elected for four years, and a House of Representatives, of twenty-six members, elected for one year. The laws passed are to be subject to the revision of Congress, and the Territorial Government has supervisory control of municipal affairs. The bill also provides for a Delegate in Congress.

NEW POLICY IN REGARD TO RAILROADS.

The new policy with reference to aid to railroads was inaugurated in the Senate on Saturday. The debate was on the bill for a road in Oregon, and showed that no more subsidies in the way of bonds will be given, and what lands are granted cannot go into the hands of speculators, but must be sold to actual settlers. The measure in this form went through with only eight votes in the negative. One of the House committees takes ground against granting lands on any condition, but the Senate bill is tolerably sure of being passed before the end of the session.

BUREAU OF EDUCATION.

The Bureau of Education comes before the House for judgment the next time that body goes into Committee of the Whole on the General Appropriation bill. The Committee on Appropriations put into the bill a proviso repealing the law by which the bureau was established; but on Saturday this was ruled out on a point of order, and the funding motion is to appropriate $15,000 for expenses of the bureau during the coming fiscal year. For the first year of its existence this bureau had $7,400; for the second year, $20,000; and for the present year, $6,000. The question of continuing it is tolerably sure of being fully debated. The Joint Committee on Retrenchment, the House Committee on Education, the Secretary of the Interior, and President Grant are in favor of its continuance, and of transferring to it the school work of the Freedmen's Bureau. The House Committee on Education has already acted upon the recommendation of the President and Secretary Cox, and will report the bill making the transfer as soon as it has an opportunity. The Retrenchment Committee, on Saturday, agreed to the transfer, but will hold another meeting to perfect the bill, the point of difference among the members being whether the funds remaining in General Howard's hands, which were about $1,500,000 on the 1st of last September, and are now less than $800,000, shall, or shall not, be used for the exclusive benefit of the colored children in South Carolina, the bureau to continue to next July, on the present appropriations. General Eaton will probably be confirmed this week as Commissioner, in place of Barnard, removed.

POSTAL TELEGRAPH.

The Chairman of the House Special Committee on the Postal Telegraph, is trying to get authority to send for persons and papers; but the chances seem to be against his success. Members hold that it would be a needless and wasteful expense of money. The advocates of this postal telegraph project are here, and ready to give the committee their facts, figures, and opinions, at any time, and it is understood that the officers of the Western Union Telegraph Company will appear whenever called upon by the committee, and it cannot be ascertained that they have ever refused to answer any legitimate questions. They are not criminals and the members, some of whom favor postal telegraph, say it would not be right to set up an inquisitorial investigation into the affairs of their company so long as they stand ready to respond to reasonable inquiry.

PARDONED.

The President, at the solicitation of Jesse R. Grant and Vincent Shinkle, has pardoned S. S. Newman, of Covington, convicted of collusion with revenue officers to defraud the government in tobacco returns, and sentenced to a fine of $11,000 and imprisonment. The pardon was ordered at the White House, and taken over to the Attorney General, who insisted that the case should have been referred to his department first, that papers might have been sent out to the United States Attorney for his version of the matter, to the end that intelligent action could be taken. The case was, however, overruled, and the pardon was ordered, though some day was agreed upon, that the papers might go through the regular channels.

ILLINOIS DISTILLERS.

Messrs. Hughes, of Chicago, and Hewlett, of Springfield, representing, as they say, a large body of distillers who desire to carry on a legitimate business, have been before the Ways and Means Committee, and presented their views for a change in the revenue laws. They represent that the present law is difficult of execution; that frauds are practised under it, and that it subjects distillers and revenue officers to a great deal of needless annoyance. They recommend that the producing capacity of grain distillers and prepayment of tax be the basis of future legislation. Their plan is to have every distillery registered and numbered; to make the owners or lessees take out a license on its producing capacity, and to require prepayment of the present tax on what it can produce before a permit is given to run, and do away with all other fees. The plan is elaborated in full, but these are the principal features.

MORE CADETSHIP SPECULATORS.

The Military Commission having ascertained that R. R. Butler, of Tennessee, had disposed of his cadetship for a consideration, he appeared before the commission and explained that he had used the money to partly help elect Stokes Governor; had divided the receipts between himself and other politicians for use in the campaign. A morning paper asserts that Golladay, of Kentucky, is among those implicated.

SYPHER DENIES.

Sypher, of Louisiana, denies, in the most positive terms, that he ever referred any one to his brother in connection with an appointment.

FARRAGUT BETTER.

Admiral Farragut, who has been seriously ill for several days, is reported better this evening.

PERSONAL.

Hon. A. G. Riddle and John M. Langston, the Law Professors of Howard University, have made arrangements to sever their connection with that institution. Their department has been throughout the most flourishing of all.

WEST POINT VISITORS.

The President has added ex-Governor Lowe, of Iowa, to the West Point visitors.

GENERAL ATWOOD.

Representative-elect Atwood, of Wisconsin, has arrived, and will take his seat in the House to-morrow.

TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—There was a snow storm this afternoon, and to-night is cold and wintry.

RELAPSING FEVER.

Two cases of relapsing fever occurred last week in crowded tenements.

THE HAVANA OUTRAGES.

The President yesterday sent to the House the correspondence upon the recent assassination in Havana, the substance of which has already been published.

ST. PAUL AND PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Senator Pomeroy, from the Committee on Public Lands, has reported in favor of a land grant to the St. Paul & Pacific Railroad Company, to extend their line from its terminus on Red River north, to Winnipeg frontier. Senator Ramsey, of Minnesota, has assurances that Amsterdam capitalists will construct this road to Pembina, as soon as the Northern Pacific Railroad can be built from Duluth to Red River, which will be in the course of a year. This measure will be supported on political grounds, as the most tangible expression, by this government, of sympathy with the struggle of the Winnipeg people for republican institutions, and as a checkmate to the Canadian scheme of a Pacific Railroad.

CONGRESSIONAL TEMPERANCE PLEDGE.

Senator Wilson has received numerous letters asking for the form of the temperance pledge which the Congressional Temperance Society propose shall be administered throughout the country on the 22d of February. It is as follows: "We, the undersigned, do pledge our truth, faith, and honor, that we will not use intoxicating liquors as a beverage, nor traffic in them; that we will not furnish them as an article of entertainment, or for persons in our employment, and that in all suitable ways we will discountenance their use."

GREENWALD.

Greenwald proves to have been a German citizen.

CINCINNATI.

Burning of Dairy Stables—Terrible Destruction of Cattle—Accident, Etc.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 20.—At 2 o'clock this morning the barn and dairy stables of B. Cavana, situated four miles north of this city, were discovered in flames, and entirely destroyed. One hundred and twenty cows, four horses, [illegible] and thirteen calves, besides a large quantity of hay, grain, and other property were destroyed. The loss is estimated at $30,000. Only $10,100 insurance, all in Cincinnati companies.

Mrs. Kuon, of Ludlow, Ky., was killed, yesterday, by being thrown from her buggy.

The Kentucky legislators partook of the hospitality of Newport and Covington to-day, and departed by special train to Lexington.

ST. LOUIS.

Coroner's Inquest on the Late Explosion—Another Victim Dead—Shocking Intelligence Offices—The New Bridge—From New Mexico, Etc.

[illegible]

NEW YORK.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Feb. 20.

ICE.

Agents of ice companies have gone to Maine and Canada to arrange for a large supply of ice. Very little has been harvested on the Hudson River, but a considerable quantity has been gathered on Lake Champlain.

COUNTERFEIT NICKELS.

Two thousand dollars in counterfeit five-cent nickels were seized yesterday in Brooklyn. Two arrests were made, and the police are confident of securing others of the gang. The coin contain about one-fourth as much nickel as the genuine.

THE GOLD MARKET.

Wall street operators predict considerable excitement in the gold market this week. The bear movement in gold is chiefly injured by the recent bull operations in stocks, and they are said to have put a heavy amount of money into the pool to depress the price. The bull combination is not well organized, [illegible] includes several heavy capitalists, who will be severely affected by a decline.

MONEY MARKET.

The money market closed easy, yesterday, and there was good feeling in railways, with Ohio & Mississippi and Lake Shore as strongest stock.

THE CREUSOT STRIKE.

The French Government claims to have ascertained that the recent strike in the Creusot mines was the part of a scheme for a revolution throughout the Empire. If the Creusot strike had not been put down there would have been similar strikes simultaneous in other parts of France, to give the opportunity for rioting in Paris.

INFALLIBILITY.

A letter from Rome says that the petition of the Bishops favorable to the infallibility dogma has received 380 signatures. One hundred and sixty-two Bishops have given their signatures against it; among them are twenty-nine Americans. Many Bishops favor the dogma on the ground that they do not wish to offend the Pope, though they do not consider its discussion opportune.

IMMIGRATION.

The German papers say emigration to America will be larger this year than ever.

TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

THE SPANISH WAR VESSELS.

NEW YORK, Feb. 20.—The Secretary of the Navy is reported to have instructed Admiral Gordon to enter into no arrangement with Spanish officers for the repair of the war vessels Victoria and Lealtad, in the Brooklyn Navy Yard, until the result of the Congressional movement on the neutrality question is known.

FENIAN MOVEMENTS.

The O'Neill Fenians have, within a few days, accumulated a large number of arms at their headquarters, indicating, it is said, an early movement on Canada.

FAST COMPOSITOR.

George Arensburg, a compositor in the Times office, yesterday set 2,064 ems solid minion in an hour. It is said to be the fastest type-setting on record.

ARRESTED FOR REVENUE FRAUDS.

Kohler & Kamera, proprietors of the great lager beer brewery at Guttenburg, charged with revenue frauds, have been held to bail in $5,000 each to await the decision of Commissioner Hoffman.

FIRES.

The fire last night damaged the building No. 55 Warren street, and the stocks of W. Newman, S. Anderson, and others, to to the amount of $12,000.

A distillery on One Hundred and Thirty-third street, in course of repair, was destroyed by fire this morning. Loss, $10,000.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

Two men, residents of Hoboken, were run over and killed last evening by the Erie train, near Bergen Tunnel.

SAN DOMINGO.

The steamer Tybee, from San Domingo, brings news that President Baez has completed arrangements for a popular vote on the question of annexation to the United States. The feeling in favor is growing, and a large majority for it is expected. The revolutionary movement is virtually ended. All is quiet at Samana. An American vessel was unloading coal for the naval station, and preparations making for the erection of government buildings.

MORE ANNEXATION.

President Baez had received a communication from influential parties in Venezuela, asking his influence with the government to further the object of the annexation of Venezuela to the United States.

WITHDRAWAL OF AN INDIAN TREATY.

A Washington special says the President has withdrawn the Kaw Indian treaty swindle before the Senate could find time for its ratification.

MATTERS ON A STRIKE.

Seven hundred hatters are on a strike in Orange, New Jersey, to compel their employers to dissolve their protective society.

ARSON.

James P. Byrne has been convicted in Newark of arson, in setting fire to his own house.

ERIE STRIKERS.

The Erie Company have reinstated some of the Jersey City strikers.

LEGAL DECISION.

A decision was given in the Superior Court yesterday in favor of the Empire Transportation Company, who seized an invoice of oil from Pittsburgh to James T. Bishop & Co., because the freight on previous shipments were unpaid.

INDIANAPOLIS.

The Approaching Republican Convention—The Candidates—Obituary.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 20.

A large number of delegates and prominent politicians have already arrived in the city, to attend the convention, which comes off on Tuesday and Wednesday of this week. The convention will be called to order at 2 o'clock, p. m., on Tuesday, and a permanent organization effected, the nominations [illegible] will be made on Monday morning. A meeting of the State Central Committee has been [illegible] to meet at 8 o'clock to-morrow. There is no opposition to Major Evans for Auditor, Matt Hodison for Secretary of State, and Barnabas Hobbs for Superintendent of Public Instruction. The candidates for Treasurer are Colonel Oakley, of [illegible]; Colonel Templeton, of Williamsport; W. F. Browning, of Bloomington; A. D. Lynch, of Shelbyville; Colonel John F. Carr, of Brownstown; and John Cabbott, of Paoli. Their strength at present is about equally divided. The candidates for Attorney General are Colonel Nelson Trusler, Hon. T. J. Capron, and General George H. Chapman. For Supreme Judges, [illegible]. Dr. Cleppinger, a leading physician of this city, died to-day.

Dr. H. Mendhall, for many years a leading citizen of Eastern Indiana, and until recently President of the Richmond & Fort Wayne Railroad, died suddenly at Richmond yesterday morning.

FRESHETS.

Fearful Freshet in Kennebec River—Immense Destruction of Property, &c.

AUGUSTA, Me., Feb. 20.—The freshet to-day is the most destructive known in Kennebec River. The water rose twenty-five feet above low water mark. The ice gave way above the dam and came down with terrific force, carrying away the railroad bridge, five hundred feet long. The city bridge still stands, but is unsafe for travel. An immense amount of property in the basements along the river is destroyed. The Sprague Mills and Lamberton Foundry are badly damaged.

In the Hollow, the whole business portion of Water street is overflowed, some stores having six feet of water on the street floor. Large quantities of goods are destroyed. One hundred to 150 hundred houses floated from their foundations, and were overturned. Many families are houseless. Several ice-house were carried away. The ice from above is all packed, forming an immense dam. Should it give way, the destruction of property below will be immense. The Kennebec & Portland Railroad is damaged $150,000.

LATEST.

A large jam of ice from above is afloat, and the destruction of the city bridge is feared to-night. The water is still at high point.

Freshet in the Connecticut.

HARTFORD, Conn., Feb. 20.—The heavy rain storm of Friday has swollen the streams in this vicinity greatly, though no serious damage is reported. The Connecticut rose to twenty-one feet three inches above low water mark. Quantities of ice are coming down.

Freshet in Maine.

SKOWHEGAN, Maine, Feb. 20.—The Kennebec River is at an extraordinary height, and the ice freshet is without parallel in this section. Many bridges above are carried away. The Kennebec and Portland Railroad is washed out in one place fifty feet to the depth of thirty feet, but is since repaired. Several bridges are gone on the Androscoggin River.

THE WEST.

More Indian Outrages—A Party Surprised.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 19.—Heavy rains throughout the State.

Late Arizona advices say the troops under Colonel Barnard surprised the Indians near Apache Pass; killed, 15; captured, 2. Numerous outrages are reported. The savages attacked Dr. Wakefield and Solomon Warner, near Crittenden. The former was killed, and the latter wounded. The Apaches in the vicinity of Prescott have again commenced depredations.

Milwaukee.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Feb. 20.

The harness shop occupied by Geo. Besh, No. 219 West Water street, was burned last night. Loss about $1,000.

Last night was the coldest of the season. Thermometer about 10 degrees below zero. In Minnesota, yesterday, it was reported at 20 degrees below zero in some places.

Texas Items.

AUSTIN, Texas, Feb. 19.—The Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments have finally passed both Houses of the Legislature. A resolution was presented asking Congress to establish a general postal telegraph system, and it was tabled.

The railroad bridge over the Brazos River, between Hempstead and Brenham, has been burned.

Death of a Naval Hero.

BUFFALO, Feb. 20.—Commodore Stephen Champlin, the last surviving commanding officer in the battle of Lake Erie, and who commanded the Scorpion, on which vessel the first and the last gun of the engagement were fired, died this morning.

A Long Walk.

[illegible]

Fire in Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 19.—The picture frame manufactory of J. W. Butler & Co., South Baltimore street, was destroyed by fire yesterday. Loss, $20,000.

Fatal Accident.

[illegible]

Destructive Fire in Nashville.

[illegible]

FOREIGN.

France.

THE SITUATION IN PARIS.

PARIS, Feb. 20.—It is reported that the Ministers, in spite of the police to the contrary, will permit the procession to pass through the streets on Mardi Gras. An Imperial decree in the Official Journal convokes the High Court of Justice to meet at Tours on the 21st of March. It provides that a drawing shall take place among the grand jurymen, within the next ten days, to decide which members are to form the court. It is said the grand jury will be composed of members of the Councils General.

The Gazette des Tribunaux, an official organ, says on the examination of Prince Pierre Bonaparte it will be proved that he was provoked, and used his legitimate right of self-defence. As the accusation is so grave, it is generally believed the Prince will be acquitted.

La Marseillaise announces that, owing to the prosecution threatened, the name of Rochefort will not appear in that journal hereafter. The name of M. Dangerville is printed as chief editor; but it is understood to be a cover for Rochefort, who will continue to direct the paper. An additional fine of 5,000 francs has been imposed upon La Marseillaise.

Thirteen persons, in addition to those recently reported, have been sentenced for participation in the recent riots. Ten Judges were engaged all day yesterday in the examination of the remaining cases, but none of the accused were discharged.

It is announced that the Empress Eugenie will visit Sweden and Norway in the spring.

Great Britain.

THE METRIC SYSTEM—THE RUNNERY CASE.

LONDON, Feb. 20.—A deputation waited on the Board of Trade Saturday, and urged the adoption of metric systems of weights and measures.

The nunnery case of Saurin vs. Starr has been settled. The ex-nun has received back her dowry, and each party pays its own costs.

The Observer is confident of the passage of the Irish Land Reform bill.

MARINE.

The steamers Cimbria and Nemesis, from New York, arrived early yesterday, and the Nebraska to-day.

Italy.

THE CARNIVAL IN ROME.

ROME, Feb. 20.—The carnival opened with the customary ceremonies. The number of strangers taking part in the festivities is small, and the scenes in the streets are not as lively as usual.

Placards against Papal infallibility were found on the walls last week, and torn down by the police.

South America.

TERRIBLE CONDITION OF AFFAIRS IN PARAGUAY.

NEW YORK, Feb. 20.—The steamer Batavia brings advices from Rio Janeiro to January 12, and a number of American immigrants, whose return passage was paid by the Brazilian Government. It is reported that a Brazilian loan failed in England. The Brazilians captured eighty Paraguayans at Bellavista, and forty more at another point. The Argentine troops have nearly all returned home. A Brazilian scouting party found a thousand women in a starving condition, of whom only four hundred had strength to come away, and reports the road covered with other women dead, or thrown off by the scouts of Lopez. Deserters say Lopez is constructing canoes to cross the Paraguay, to descend the Parana; also, that he is habitually drunk; and also that he has a fortification 150 yards long, defended by 700 men and four guns at Pandero, on the Paraguay River.

Cuba.

PLANTATIONS BURNED.

HAVANA, Feb. 20.—The Angel and Peralta plantations in the Sagua District, have been fired and destroyed by rebels.

SKIRMISHES.

Several skirmishes are reported recently in Cinco Villas district, in which twenty-nine insurgents were killed.

STATE LEGISLATURES.

WISCONSIN.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, Feb. 19.

Both houses of the Legislature met at 9 o'clock this morning, and adjourned at noon till Monday evening.

The Senate voted to adjourn to Wednesday evening, over Washington's birthday, but the Assembly, whose business is badly behind, refused to concur, and an agreement was had to Monday evening.

[illegible]

TEXAS.

Organization of the Legislature.

The Senatorial Question.

General Reynolds Refuses to be a Candidate.

Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

AUSTIN, Texas, Feb. 8.

Happening to be in this, the capital of Texas, at an interesting time, I thought a few words in reference to affairs hereabout might be of interest to your readers.

To-day the Legislature of Texas met for the first time in many years, in accord with the General Government and under the auspices of the New Constitution. The earnest desire of those controlling affairs to avoid the disreputable scenes attendant on the opening of the Georgia Legislature was happily aided by the general sentiment of the members themselves, and, with unfeigned pleasure I have to-day witnessed the Legislature of Texas go through with the matters of preparatory organization without the slightest disturbance. Lieutenant Governor Flanagan presided over the Senate, and a Speaker for the House, Hon. Jas. P. Butler, member-elect from the Fifteenth District, was appointed by a previously published order of the Commanding General. These officers each appointed a temporary Sergeant-at-Arms and Clerk. The oath, which is, I believe, the Georgia oath, was administered to the members of the House by Judge Duval, United States District Judge, and to the members of the Senate by Judge Green, a venerable-looking District Judge of the State. No person was admitted on the floor of either house except members and contestants. Each member was sworn separately. The Clerk was supplied with a bundle of printed oaths, and as the presiding officer called the name, it was inserted by the Clerk and handed to the Judge, who read it aloud. It was then signed, the Judge affixing the jurat in each case. The process occupying about three minutes. In cases of contest the contestant simply stated the ground of contest—ineligibility, fraud, intimidation, error in count, or what not—and sent up to the Chair the charge in writing. All such cases the Chair said would be referred immediately to the Commanding General. This officer, I learn, will only decide cases of ineligibility, as he is compelled to do under the Reconstruction laws. All other cases will be referred back by him to the respective houses. The whole business in the Senate was finished, except the few contested cases referred, in three hours or less, that body consisting of thirty members. In the House they adjourned after three or four hours' work, about forty-five having been sworn or referred. The House has ninety members, and will finish to-morrow. A few days will be required for each house to settle its contested seats. The Fifteenth Amendment will be immediately adopted; three Senators elected, and then an adjournment to await the action of Congress.

The new constitution was adopted by a vote of 72,366 for, and 4,928 against. All the State officers-elect, with one exception, are old residents of Texas, and have the confidence of the people.

There are two colored members in the Senate and eight in the House. The colored men here themselves very well, stepped to the Clerk's desk with alacrity, and, except in two cases, wrote their names with quite as much quickness and legibility as the other members. I watched these proceedings with great interest, and finally got lost in many dreams as I saw taking the oath, one after another, Union men who had lost everything but life; several Confederate officers, including a Brigadier, and the colored men.

The Senatorial question is of course very prominent. Mr. Flanagan, the Lieutenant Governor, is likely to be one of the Senators. Morgan C. Hamilton, General Reynolds, General Clark, Congressman-elect, and several others are spoken of. I have it from good authority that General Reynolds, though strongly urged for the position, has never consented to be a candidate and would not accept the Senatorship even if offered him. He prefers his present position in the army, in the first place; second, having been Commanding General under the Reconstruction laws, a sense of propriety enters into the question; and third, he doubts his eligibility as "an inhabitant" in the sense in which the term is used in the Constitution of the United States.

But the office of Senator will not go begging, though the election will not take place until the houses have settled all their contested seats. So far as I can judge, there seems to be a general feeling of fairness prevailing, and, looking over the two houses, I see nothing in either above or worse than an ordinary Legislature in Indiana or Illinois. May the "Lone Star" soon shine over the old flag in peace.

Texas, with her magnificent domain and beautiful climate, wants just two things: Northern immigration and railroads. Without them she is nothing—with them she is everything.

INDIANA.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

Report of the Board of Indian Commissioners.

LETTER OF APPOINTMENT.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS, WASHINGTON, May 26, 1869.

GENTLEMEN: You have been solicited by the President, under the provision of the fourth section of the act of Congress, approved April 10, 1869, entitled "An act making appropriation for the current and contingent expenses of the Indian Department," &c., for the year ending June 30, 1870, for the purpose of enabling the President to execute the powers conferred by said act, and having authorized by the same to exercise, under the direction of the President, joint control with the Secretary of the Interior over the disbursement of the appropriation made by said act, or any part thereof that the President may designate, and having been convened in the city for the purpose of organizing for the execution of your duties, [illegible]

[illegible]

Addressed to Hon. Wm. Welsh, John V. Farwell, George H. Stuart, Robert Campbell, Wm. E. Dodge, E. S. Tobey, Felix R. Brunot, Nathan Bishop, Henry S. Lane.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, D. C., June 3, 1869.

A commission of citizens having been appointed, under the authority of law, to co-operate with the administrative departments in the management of Indian affairs, consisting of Wm. Welsh, of Philadelphia; John V. Farwell, Chicago; Robert Campbell, St. Louis; W. E. Dodge, New York; E. S. Tobey, Boston; Felix R. Brunot, Pittsburgh; Nathan Bishop, New York; and Henry S. Lane, Indiana—the following regulations will, till further directions, control the action of said commission and of the Bureau of Indian Affairs in matters coming under their joint supervision:

[illegible]

ITS REPORT.

PITTSBURGH, Nov. 23, 1869.

SIR: The commission of citizens appointed by the President under the act of Congress of April 10, 1869, to co-operate with the administration in the management of Indian affairs, respectfully report:

Pursuant to notice from your department, the commissioners met in Washington, on the 26th of May, and organized by electing William Welsh, of Philadelphia, Chairman, and Felix R. Brunot, of Pittsburgh, Secretary.

[illegible]

Owing to the resignation of Mr. Welsh, the ill health of Messrs. Stuart, Tobey, and Lane, at the time when visits to the Indian country were deemed expedient, and the pressure of other duties upon the remaining members of the commission, the southern district only was visited. The report of the sub-committee on that district has been adopted by the board, and directed to be incorporated in the present report. It is accordingly submitted herewith.

Vincent Colyer, of New York, was appointed a member of the commission in July, and (without having had any opportunity to consult with the commission) is now absent on a visit of inspection to tribes on the Pacific coast.

[illegible]

FELIX R. BRUNOT, Chairman.
ROBERT CAMPBELL,
H. S. LANE,
W. E. DODGE,
NATHAN BISHOP,
JOHN V. FARWELL,
VINCENT COLYER,
GEORGE H. STUART,
EDWARD S. TOBEY.

FREE TRADE.

Meeting in New York.

We, the undersigned, who are opposed to the present unjust and intolerable tariff legislation of the country, and who favor a strictly revenue measure, [illegible]

Jackson S. Schultz, Isaac H. Bailey, Mahlon Sands, Alfred Pell, [illegible] and many others.

Resolutions of the Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce.

From the Cincinnati Gazette, Feb. 14.

The Chamber of Commerce, upon the petition of members, last week appointed a committee to report upon the questions now long discussed in connection with the tariff. This committee consisted of Wm. Hooper, S. Lester Taylor, James F. Torrence, W. J. Lippincott, and Geo. F. Davis. On Saturday, the committee reported the following resolutions to the Chamber, at the close of business, when the largest number of members were present. [illegible]

An Unlucky Husband.

[illegible]

THE CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIANS.

Sixtieth Anniversary—Origin, Doctrines, and History of the Church.

Monday last was the occasion of the sixtieth anniversary of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, and was duly celebrated.

In Pittsburgh the Rev. E. Squires delivered an address, giving interesting facts in the history of this singular people, from which we make the following extracts:

[illegible]

The Iron Clad Monarch at Annapolis.

ANNAPOLIS, Feb. 19.—The Monarch is anchored six miles below. Captain Commerel and others came ashore this afternoon, and were received by the Secretary of the Navy and Commodore Worden. The party, except Mr. Boutwell, subsequently called on the Governor. The Maryland State Senate to-day appointed a committee to invite the President and Supreme Court Judges to the floor of the Legislature on the occasion of the reception of the officers of the Monarch.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Feb. 20.—Weather clear, and the coldest of the season.

James Hughes' child, 4 years old, was accidentally burned to death to-day.

Forger Arrested.

PITTSBURGH, Feb. 19.—James Johnson, the forger arrested in Montana, had several additional charges preferred against him. The total amount involved is $20,000.

Sudden Death.

RICHMOND, Feb. 20.—Judge D. R. Coleman, a prominent citizen of the State, died suddenly to-day.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

[illegible]

Lost.

The moon comes out and glimmers,
The stars like diamonds gleam;
And long, green boughs are waving
O'er a pleasant mountain stream.

And my thoughts travel backwards,
Into the long, dead years,
And your face comes before me,
Seen through a mist of tears.

We met—we loved—we parted;
The story ever new,
We lived—we hoped—we waited,
And so the long years grew.

A vast sea rolls between us,
A gulf that time has made,
New habits grew upon us,
Old beauties faint and fade.

Take one last look behind you,
Into the vale of years,
Does my face come before you,
Seen through a mist of tears.

—Dublin University Magazine.

A Cat Infirmary.

A rich, eccentric business man of Columbus, Ohio, has recently made a will which disinherits all the natural heirs of the maker of it, and devotes his entire property in trust for the establishment of an infirmary for cats. [illegible]

DRY GOODS.

GREAT CLOSING-OUT SALE OF Carson, Pirie & Co., 118 & 120 State-st.

The Golden Opportunity!

The Greatest Sacrifice of Desirable and Staple Dry Goods ever known in Chicago!

STATEMENT OF FACTS!

We quote the following PRICES among many other Bargains we shall offer this week:

Five Cases more new style stripe English Poplins, pretty and stylish, 25 cts. yard.

Lot of plain color Mixed Poplins, 20 cts. yard.

Dark-check Mohairs, double-fold, 8 yards for $1.

Special reductions on all Black Alpacas.

Fine quality Empress Cloths, in a few colors only, at 55 cents a yard, worth 90 cents.

All Plaids, Empress Cloths, Merinos, and other Dress Goods, at great sacrifice.

Very rich Satin-faced Silk and Wool Poplins reduced from $2.50 to $1.10 per yard.

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All the best known and favorite brands of Cottons included in this sale at REDUCED RATES.

A handsome 4-4 Bleached Cotton, 12½ cts., worth to-day 15 cts.

Now is the time to buy Cotton and Sheetings for Spring use.

Great Bargains in all qualities of Linens, Table Linens, and Housekeeping Goods.

The finer qualities of Damask Napkins, Cloths and Sets, specially sacrificed.

Very cheap Towels, Toweling and Crashes.

Good Unbleached Twilled Crash, 10 cts. yard.

7-8 wide, heavy White Linen, 17 cts. yard, worth 25 cts.

Pure Linen Bira. Huck Toweling, 12 1-2 cts. yard.

Fine quality Bira. Linen Damask 60 cts. yard, worth 90c.

We call special attention to a large lot of handsome White Bedquilts, Marseilles, 10-4 and 11-4, that we are selling at present at $2.75 each, very cheap.

Cheap Cloths, Cassimeres and Flannels.

All our stock of Hosiery and Underwear greatly reduced.

CLOAKS and SUITS half-price.

COOK, COBURN & CO.

DRY GOODS.

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Will open on MONDAY, Feb. 21, a select line of

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A handsome assortment of Plain Poult de Soies and Taffetas; New Trimming Satins, in all the most desirable shades; New French Prints and Printed Fr. Percales; 100 pieces Poplins, Serges and Pongees, in Spring colors, at 50 cts. and upward; White Mohairs; Colored Alpacas; and another lot of the popular Mixed and Striped Poplins, at the Low Price of 20 CTS. PER YARD, to which they invite attention.

STATE AND WASHINGTON-STS.

MASONIC NOTICES.

Masonic.

LAFAYETTE CHAPTER No. 2, R. A. M.—Special Convocation this (Monday) evening, at 7½ o'clock, for work on the Mark Degree. Per order of the M. E. H. P. E. S. TUCKER, Secty.

Masonic.

ATTENTION SIR KNIGHTS—A Special Conclave of Chicago Commandery No. 19, K. T., this (MONDAY) evening, at 7½ o'clock. Visiting Sir Knights courteously invited. By order of the E. C. JOHN WHITLEY, Recorder.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE HEBREWS IN CINCINNATI.

See "OLD AND NEW." MARCH.

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PRICES FOR DENTISTRY.

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THE School Men and their Bureau. "DIXON."

See "OLD AND NEW." MARCH.

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1870 PROSPECTUS 1870 OF THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE

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[illegible]

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DISSOLUTION.

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Religion in Schools,

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See "OLD AND NEW." MARCH.

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To Builders and Others.

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MONDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1870.

HOW TO GET AROUND NIAGARA FALLS.

The inadequacy of the Erie Canal for the movement of Western productions with any reasonable speed, and the excessive tolls charged thereon by the State of New York, have long since demonstrated the necessity of a canal around the Falls of Niagara of dimensions equal to the navigation of the lakes. That canal would cost, completed, from $12,000,000 to $15,000,000. It is hardly to be expected that this work will ever be undertaken by the government, except as a part of a log-rolling bill, embracing a vast number of other bills, and entailing, in the end, an expense, perhaps, of two hundred millions of dollars. Every Congressional District in the country, away from the line of the lakes, would have to be conciliated with an appropriation for some local work, and, in the end, the cost of the canal would be multiplied indefinitely.

There is now a canal from Lake Erie to Lake Ontario, on the Canada side of the falls, the enlargement and use of which we can secure without cost. At present it is too small for the requirements of business. If this canal were enlarged, so as to admit all vessels and steamers navigating the lakes, it would answer every practical purpose that would be accomplished by a canal on the American side.

In 1854 we established reciprocal trade with the British provinces, in certain articles; that trade continued with an annual increase, and to the great profit of both countries, until the treaty was terminated, in 1864. The course of the people of Lower Canada during the rebellion had an important influence in causing this discontinuance. The trade itself was mutually advantageous, the principal objection being, perhaps, that it did not include many other products of the two countries. The Canadian people have been anxious to renew the treaty in almost any shape that the United States may ask, and we are informed, upon good authority, that, in consideration of such a treaty, they would undertake the immediate enlargement of the Welland Canal to the capacity of ship navigation, at their own expense, and bind themselves to complete the work.

The articles admitted under the treaty of 1854 were breadstuffs, animals, fresh and salted meats, seeds, vegetables, fruits, fish, poultry, eggs, undressed hides and skins, skins, unwrought stone or marble, slate, butter, cheese, tallow, lard, horns, manures, ores, pitch, tar, turpentine, coal, unmanufactured timber and lumber, firewood, plants, trees, pelts, wool, fish oil, rice, broom corn, bark, gypsum, burr or grindstones, dyestuffs, unmanufactured flax, hemp, and tow, unmanufactured tobacco, and rags. The treaty also admitted us to all the privileges in the fisheries, including the right to land for the purposes of curing and drying the fish. It also gave us the free navigation of the St. Lawrence, and of all the Canadian canals, which right we now enjoy only by sufferance. There were also some local advantages secured to the people of Maine, which have been since cut off.

The only advantage which has accrued to the West from the repeal of the Reciprocity treaty has been to teach certain narrow-minded communities in New England the miseries of a protective tariff. The prices of Western produce have not been increased, because the Canadian surplus, which formerly competed with us in New York, now competes with us in Europe, which comes to the same thing. But the repeal of the treaty has deprived the New England States of cheap coal and cheap lumber; and, worse still, has cut off one of the best markets for their productions, while the unsettled fishery question has ever hung upon the horizon ominous of trouble with Great Britain. Moreover, a large amount of American capital, invested in coal mines of Nova Scotia and the oil districts of Canada, has been literally destroyed by the tariff, which, in effect, prevents us from getting possession of our own property.

One of the stock arguments against reciprocity with Canada is that, by keeping up a stiff tariff, we shall, in the end, force the British Provinces to apply for annexation. This argument proceeds upon the incomparably absurd idea that mutual irritation, if sufficiently protracted and intensified, will finally make the Canadians so friendly to us that they will want to be admitted to the Union. There is no doubt that the repeal of the treaty has been extremely unpleasant to Canada; that it has inflicted losses upon her, by compelling her to seek more distant markets and more costly channels; but we assume that her people are not essentially different from ourselves, and that if losses, difficulties, and embarrassments, with occasional taunts, would not lead us to years for a closer union with a people who should impose them upon us, neither will they have that dulcet and harmonious effect upon them.

The enlargement of the Welland Canal to accommodate the lake steamers would be an extension of lake navigation to the port of Oswego, if not to Montreal. It would relieve the West of the delays and the excessive tolls of the Erie Canal, and much of its charge for freight. It would be equivalent to five or six cents per bushel on all the surplus crops of the Northwest, and that sum would annually be added to the income of the producers and consumers. The difference in freights would be not less than $9,000,000 a year. Assuming that the Dominion Government is willing to enlarge the Welland Canal in the manner proposed, we ask where can the United States obtain so large an advantage at so little cost, or rather at no cost, for it is only removing an obstacle which we have raised by a vote in Congress and which another vote may sweep away?

THE CONSULAR SERVICE.

General Starring's report, as Special Agent of the Treasury, upon the condition of our foreign Consular service shows that a system of petty evils prevails in this branch of the service. The principal service they perform, that of certifying invoices of goods imported from their port into the United States, according to General Starring, is done so loosely and falsely as to be worth very little as a verification of the cost or value of the goods. On this point, however, we feel compelled to say that General Starring's evidence is a model of looseness and inaccuracy. He is arguing that the United States is "defrauded yearly to the amount of $9,000,000 in the export of silks alone from the district of Lyons." In support of this he says:

[illegible]

If $30,000,000 of silks is more by two-thirds than England consumes, then her consumption is reduced to $10,000,000 worth. And if one-half of the English importation, $15,000,000, goes to the United States, that, added to the $9,000,000 of silks arriving from France direct, would make the total American consumption of silks $24,000,000, as against a total British consumption of $10,000,000 worth. When we remember that the British importation of silks includes the supply required for all those parts of the world with which France has little or no direct trade, and especially for all the British colonies, it will at once appear that an import of silks into Great Britain three times as large as the direct exportation from the district of Lyons to the United States is as reasonable as Mr. Starring's supposed figures would be [illegible].

We hope General Starring's observations relative to the details of Consular management are more correct than the arguments he produces in support of his charges. He believes in [illegible]

and correspondence, which recommendations may be wise or otherwise. He hints, however, that the Special Agents of the Treasury, who have preceded him, have been a rather mousing, plundering, blackmailing crew, more intent on getting their distributive shares as informers in seizure cases than on any advantage to the revenue. We hope the General's "starring" tour will result in some more positive benefit.

SIGNS OF THE TIME.

We publish in another column a call for a great free trade meeting in New York, signed by many of the oldest, most influential, and wealthiest merchants and bankers of that city. Appended thereto, we add the resolutions unanimously adopted recently by the Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce, calling for a revision of the present tariff, and against the bill now before Congress. The action of the Cincinnati merchants, and the proposed action of the New York merchants, are significant facts which Congress cannot afford to ignore. They are unmistakable evidence of the drift of public opinion. The experience of the last half-dozen years has been a most efficient teacher, and the public mind, hitherto absorbed in purely political and social questions, has become enlightened upon the great laws of political economy and the impossibility of disregarding them without commercial and financial distress. That trade, both domestic and foreign, is seriously depressed, and the continued prosperity of the country seriously threatened, are facts about which there is no dispute in any quarter, and the question is as to the true and effective remedy. On the one hand, are the advocates of a high and even a prohibitory tariff to "protect," as they affirm, domestic industry by piling taxes upon it; on the other, are those who maintain that as freedom in trade is a natural right, being nothing more nor less than the right to trade, we not only cannot disregard it with impunity, but that the nearer we approach to an entire obedience to it, the more certainly we shall secure the good of the whole. Experience, for the last few years, has rapidly and completely justified these abstract principles of the latter class. Those to whom the science of political economy was not familiar as a study have learned by painful practice that just so far forth as there has been an attempt to build up and cherish private interests—the interests of the few—by legislation, the public interests—the welfare of the many—have been wronged or ruined. The question has come home to every man who labors with his own hands; to every man who exchanges the products of the labor of others; to every man who wins his bread from the soil, or who uses metals or fabrics in manufactures; nay, to every man who clothes and feeds himself, or his wife and children by the fruits of his toil. And a remedy is sought for in a return to obedience to natural law. The protective system has been weighed and found wanting. Restrictions upon trade have been proved to work evil, nothing but evil, and that continually, to the great mass of the people, while they have corrupted legislation and demoralized party in the private interests of great monopolists. The people suffer that a few may grow rich; the poor man is reduced in the quantity and the quality of his food, and his clothing, and his fuel, and the rate of his wages, that the rich man may add to his hoard by a portion of what the other loses. Paralysis and stagnation have settled down like a dismal and portentous cloud upon the whole industry of the country, and even those private interests which it was meant to help, are beginning to suffer from the inevitable reaction which must come from a systematic attempt to ruin their customers. It is time then to return to first principles. Having learned by bitter practical experience how vicious, and mischievous, and idle it is to attempt to turn the current of trade and industry from its natural, that is to say, its most economical channel, by the fatal policy of protection, the time is fast approaching when the people will insist upon trying the other experiment, and learning by practice whether they cannot better their condition by leaving trade, and commerce, and industry, to flow on as the Almighty left them, unvexed by foolish and vicious legislation. We hail the movements in New York and Cincinnati, as cheering signs of the time, and we trust that the commercial bodies of this city will soon take some similar action.

IMPROVING CARP RIVER.

Connected with the War Department, or, as Andrew Johnson would say, "hanging on the verge of the government," is a corps of engineers, whose principal business in these piping times of peace is to traverse the country—under orders from competent authority, no doubt—to discover spots of land and water where public money can be easily expended. They act, apparently, on the principle that the rapid disbursement of funds is the chief end of man, and, in holding this view, they are ably seconded by Prof. Mullett, the Supervising Architect of the Treasury. At the beginning of the present session of Congress, this corps sent in to Congress able plans and specifications for expending $24,000,000. Pending action on this small item, they kept up a constant fire of recommendations, averaging from $250,000 to $1,000,000 each, for special and additional jobs.

Under date of February 5, the Chief Engineer makes a report upon "Improving the harbor of Leland," on Lake Michigan, a place which he had never heard of before. Fortunately, the Chief Engineer is able to explain that "the harbor in question is situated at the mouth of Carp River, a small stream about three-quarters of a mile in length, the outlet of Carp Lake into Lake Michigan." From the report of the subordinate engineer we learn that Carp River is in Leelenaw County, Michigan, and that the river has a fall of eight feet over a rocky bed, is incapable of being made navigable, and that the present commerce of the place consists of selling wood to passing steamers. This subordinate engineer, unable to find any mode of "improving" a harbor where there is none, and where none can be constructed, reports that the government might build a breakwater 1,200 feet long, and 24 feet wide, 1,300 feet from the shore, at a cost of only $237,940.80. He thinks no vessel could lie with safety in or near Carp River, if the wind was blowing from either the northeast, north, northwest, west, southwest, or west of south, which is very often the case on Lake Michigan. Extraordinary as it may appear, General Humphreys suggests that the commerce of Carp River, present and prospective, is hardly worth so great an expenditure of money, notwithstanding it is reported that a saw-mill is about to be erected in that neighborhood.

Another member of this corps has been up to the Falls of St. Anthony, and he reports that the limestone over which the river falls, is wearing away, and that the falls are receding; that in time there will be no falls, but long rapids. He recommends, therefore, that the United States raise $245,000, to be expended by the corps, in building an apron over the falls, to protect the rock underneath from being worn away!

This, however, is only a beginning. The fall in the river at St. Anthony is eighty feet, and the Engineer Corps is not disposed to have such a slight obstruction as that baffle its noble rage in spending the public money. So it proposes to build locks and dams, and a canal, by which the navigation of the river may be carried above the falls. The report adds, somewhat sarcastically, that after $1,500,000 has been expended in this manner, there will be no difficulty in boats ascending, whenever there is sufficient water to enable them to reach St. Paul. The Brevet Major General who recommends this expenditure, says it is a case of "great urgency," and his assistant says that "the necessity for the construction of the works described is too obvious to require any more than a brief statement," etc.

Still another member of the corps has been spending his time, under orders of his chief, in the neighborhood of Michigan City, and he reports an abundance of sand (in which General Humphreys concurs) for disbursing $373,500 in constructing an outer harbor there. There is one place however, where a great deal of money might be spent, which the Engineer Corps have not yet found. (We trust the Delegate in Congress from Dakota will send them right up there at once). On the Missouri River, some 2,600 miles above St. Louis, there are what are called the "great falls, which seriously obstruct navigation [illegible]

umph for the Engineer Corps, and would astound the Indian tribes of that region. Has an engineer been sent there to make an estimate? If we are to be taxed indefinitely to keep the Engineer Corps busy, let us have the navigation of the Missouri extended; it is as important as Carp River, or the Mississippi above St. Anthony.

A despatch from Springfield says that the Judiciary Committee of the Constitutional Convention have "substituted in place of Section 12, of the article on Cook County Judiciary, a proposition that *the Legislature* shall provide for the election of a Recorder, who is to hold office for four years, or until his successor is elected."

If the convention shall adopt the principle of putting the officers of Cook County upon fixed salaries, on and after the adoption of the constitution, it will make very little difference whether the election of a Recorder takes place at one time or another. But to postpone the whole matter until another Legislature is elected, and merely adopt a directing clause, which the Legislature can disregard if it chooses, will be a travesty of justice, and a gross mockery of public opinion. We suppose that the pretext upon which such a proceeding is defended is that the convention ought not to *reduce* the emoluments of any existing officer. But it is proposed to *increase* the emoluments of a large number of existing officers. Do members of the convention wish to put themselves on the record as voting to raise the salaries of Judges which are too low, and not reduce those of Clerks, which are too high? The people expect something better than this.

It may be argued that it would be an act of legislation to change the compensation of any existing officers from fees to salaries. Very well; the schedule of every constitution is intended and designed to be the receptacle of such legislation as the convention deems necessary or expedient to carry the new instrument into effect. If the members of the convention desire to leave the details of the matter under consideration to the next Legislature, let them put a clause in the schedule of the constitution prescribing what shall be the salaries of these officers in the interim. Unless this is done nothing is done. Both parties in the recent election in this county were pledged in their platforms to support and carry out this reform in the Constitutional Convention. It is fair to presume, therefore, that the 37,000 voters who participated in the election were all in favor of it, except the handful of persons who were in office at the time. The Cook County delegation at Springfield are unanimous in insisting that these pledges shall be carried out, in the interest of the tax-payers. We cannot conceive why any member from any other part of the State should be opposed to it. If there were any equities or vested rights in the case, there might be valid ground for such opposition; but there are neither. And when we reflect that only one officeholder out of the dozen who are paid by these excessive fees has made any resistance to the clearly expressed will of the people, while several of them have announced publicly that they are in favor of the reform, the wonder that there should be any difficulty in adopting it is sensibly increased.

The action of the Republicans in Congress in unseating Mr. Greene, the clearly elected Democratic member from the Eleventh District of New York, and thrusting the defeated candidate, Charles H. Van Wyck, in his place, is one of those amazing acts of partisan folly which occasionally disgrace the party in power, and would drag it into deserved contempt and failure were they not repudiated and counteracted. Mr. Dawes had denounced the Election Committee as partisan; that is, unjust. Mr. Paine, Chairman of the committee, showed that, even after throwing out not only the entire number of votes shown to be fraudulent, but the full vote of all the districts in which fraudulent votes were cast, Mr. Greene was still elected by a clear majority. Yet the House, by a nearly party vote of 119 to 51, ejected Greene and put in Van Wyck. Mr. Paine cleared his skirts of all responsibility on this and the Covode case, by asking to be excused from further service on the committee. It now appears that while Mr. Van Wyck's election was pending, he was nominally engaged in investigating certain alleged whiskey frauds in and around New York; that his investigations resulted in a whitewashing report in favor of Collector J. F. Bailey, and that this same Collector Bailey was at the same time collecting and contributing funds to help elect Van Wyck in a Congressional District a hundred miles distant from New York.

If contributions proved so efficient in whitewashing the apparent defrauders of the revenue, what was it and how much that secured the majority report of the Election Committee and the vote of the House in favor of giving a seat in Congress to one whom the people had not elected?

The coming woman suffrage is evidently making some progress. The Minnesota House of Representatives has passed a bill providing for submitting to the people (both men and women, though the votes of women are deposited separately) an amendment to their constitution, allowing women to vote at all elections on equal terms with men. Missouri is passing a provision, like that of Kansas, allowing woman suffrage in school matters. Utah and Montana have led the way in extending the full right of suffrage. In Utah it is evidently a masculine movement, as at the recent election, out of 20,000 women having the right to vote, only half a dozen voted. In England, women who are "householders" or "lodgers" vote at municipal elections, and the London correspondent of the New York *Tribune* states that Disraeli is about to take up woman suffrage as a Tory policy, and apply it to Parliamentary as well as municipal elections. Miss Robertson is the leader of the woman suffrage movement in Ireland, where 20,000 persons have petitioned for woman suffrage. Miss Florence Nightingale and Mrs. Somerville, the eminent mathematician, lead the movement in England. Mr. Bright is its principal opponent. But where parties are so delicately balanced as in England, there is a constant temptation to each to bid in advance of the other for popular support by extending the suffrage to new voters.

Divide and conquer is the policy of the Tammany-Erie thieves toward the press of New York city. A formidable rebellion against the corruptions of Tammany has broken out in the Democratic party, and, for the first time in many years, there is an opportunity of accomplishing a reform with an assured prospect of success. One would think that the *Tribune*, which has pretended to follow honesty for a living, would rush to embrace this opportunity of overthrowing its seeming enemy in its own stronghold. But, in reality, the New York *Tribune* has for a long time slept in the same trundle-bed with the Tammany gang, and shared their spoils and corporation advertising, to the great profit of the publishing department, while the editorial department ventilated its virtue in very guarded exposures of the very small defects of the city government. Great villains keep their small vices on show to hide their larger ones, and the New York city Ring could well afford to keep an editor to abuse the peccadilloes it cared nothing about, as the most effectual mode of concealing the greater transactions in which it was virtually interested.

But now, as heretofore, when a really formidable effort is being made to overthrow the ascendency of corrupt Democratic leaders, and their equally corrupt Republican accomplices, in New York, the *Tribune* is found on the side of its allies and employers. It is by this dividing and neutralizing the power of the press that the Tammany thieves rule the city.

The bill introduced into Congress to stay the collection of debts incurred prior to the passage of the Legal-Tender act, until specie payments can all debts shall be resumed, is of doubtful constitutionality, being probably open to all the constitutional objections which apply to the Legal-Tender act itself. If a temporary stay law can be passed, why not an indefinite one? And a Legal-Tender law is no more than a law staying perpetually the collection in gold of debts for which payment has been offered in notes. But whether the act be constitutional or not, it forms no real relief. [illegible]

NEW BOOKS.

HISTORY OF AMERICAN SOCIALISMS. By JOHN HUMPHREY NOYES. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co. 1870.

The volume before us is a very complete historic record of the various attempts to establish socialisms in this country, with their respective successes and disasters. It is rather historical than argumentative, and seeks rather to state chronological facts, leaving them to speak for themselves, than to gain proselytes to this or that socialistic form which has sprung from Owen or Fourier. In reality, Mr. Noyes is honest to his head, for the Oneida Community ever which he presides has long refused to admit any new members into its communion. His work, therefore, is entitled to respect, and to candid perusal. It is chiefly a collection of facts, without any dogmatism or cant in their interpretation and presentation. Mr. Noyes, in his connection with the Oneida Community, has had ample advantages for preserving and studying the various socialistic movements, and has presented his facts in a very clear and systematic manner. In this respect it will prove a valuable work for the historical student and an entertaining one for the general reader. Mr. N. says, in his preface, that the object of the work is to help the study of socialism by the inductive method. We doubt whether the study of such a succession of disasters, either by the inductive or any other method, will possess fascinations enough to lure any one into socialistic bonds, however pleasant they may be.

Nevertheless the record is an interesting and a profitable one. [illegible]

[illegible]

Miscellaneous.

The *Musical Independent*, published by Lyon & Healy, and edited by Mr. Matthews, the organist, displays improvement with each new issue. The February number before us contains an excellent article on "The Sunday School Music," a gossippy letter from Berlin, by Mr. Pratt, the Chicago pianist, who is at present pursuing his musical studies there; "Musical Examination Papers;" "Theoretical and Practical School of Modulation," translated from the German of Heinrich Wohlfahrt; some very well considered editorials; several pages of miscellaneous news, and the usual variety of music. The *Independent* is very judiciously edited, and deserves to rank with the best musical papers in the country.

The *Spectator* for February, contains seventy-two full pages of insurance matter, forty-three of which are devoted to advertisements. The latter statement speaks well for its financial success and the other pages speak well for themselves.

The *Chicago Specimen*, issued by the Chicago Type Foundry, being the January number, has reached us. It is in every respect a specimen which reflects credit upon the typographical resources of Marder, Luse & Co. It is not only a perfect gem of typography, but it is filled with reading matter which is both entertaining and valuable to the craft.

We are indebted to the Chicago Chapter of the American Institute of Architects for "The Proceedings of the Third Annual Convention of the American Institute of Architects," held in New York, Nov. 16 and 17, 1869. It is published by the committee of the institute, and sold by Western & Co., 21 Park Row, New York.

[illegible]

HENRY J. RAYMOND AND THE NEW YORK PRESS FOR THIRTY YEARS. Progress of American Journalism from 1840 to 1870. [illegible] Hartford: A. S. Hale & Co. Chicago: Geo. W. Rogers. 1870.

[illegible]

Books Received.

[illegible]

The August Eclipse.

[illegible]

WASHINGTON.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

[illegible]

THE NORTHWEST.

ILLINOIS.

[illegible]

FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.

SENATE.

[illegible]

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

[illegible]

NEW BRUNSWICK.

[illegible]

IOWA.

[illegible]

SPRINGFIELD.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Feb. 19.

IN THE CONVENTION.

There was but little business transacted in the convention to-day. The legislative report having been finished, that of the Executive Committee was taken up. Mr. Church desired a new officer created, to be called the "Superintendent of Public Charities," who shall hereafter be a part of the Executive Department. This was opposed by various members. The debate branched from here to that part of the first section relating to the term of office, which the committee have agreed shall be four years. This called forth a variety of views from the members. Before any vote was reached on the section, the convention adjourned until Monday.

THE COOK COUNTY COURTS.

The Judiciary Committee held a meeting last night, and considered the report of the sub-committee on the judiciary system of Cook County. A few immaterial changes were recommended, and the report has again been submitted to the sub-committee, as well as the Cook County delegation.

The committee has substituted in place of Section 12, of the article on Cook County Judiciary a proposition that the Legislature shall provide for the election of a Recorder, who is to hold office for four years, or until his successor is elected.

HORRIBLE TRAGEDY.

Last night a terrible tragedy was enacted on Sugar Creek, about six miles from the city of Lincoln, by which two lives were sacrificed. John L. Phipps, a farmer, in a fit of frenzy, the cause as yet unknown, shot his wife with a pistol through her head, inflicting a mortal wound, and then shot himself through the head with the same pistol. When found, the man was dead and the woman alive, but unconscious. Mrs. Phipps is the daughter of John Buckles, an extensive stock-dealer in Logan County.

ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION.

The following incorporations filed articles with the Secretary of State to-day: The United States Brick Machine Company, of Chicago, capital stock, $500,000; the incorporators are P. W. Gates, Wm. W. Boynton, Wm. W. Farwell, [illegible]

[illegible]

THE CONVENTION.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 19.

PETITIONS, ETC.

[illegible]

THE WEST.

The Nebraska Legislature—Railroad Item—Foul Play Suspected—Affairs at Salt Lake.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OMAHA, Feb. 19.

[illegible]

OHIO.

[illegible]

FOREIGN.

Great Britain.

[illegible]

France.

[illegible]

Spain.

[illegible]

Portugal.

[illegible]

Germany.

[illegible]

Bavaria.

[illegible]

NEW YORK.

[illegible]

MINNESOTA.

Cold Weather—The Railroads.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

[illegible]

TENNESSEE.

Proceedings in the Constitutional Convention.

[illegible]

ARKANSAS.

[illegible]

LONDON.

The Queen, and Her Health and Habits.

The London Season.

A Ministerial Dinner Party.

The Turf.

America in an Illustrated Journal.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

LONDON, February 3.

THE QUEEN.

There has been talk again of the Queen's ill health. The *Court Circular* says it is only neuralgia; but the gossips know better, and declare that she is extremely harassed and anxious, and that family anxieties follow her in retreat. [illegible]

[illegible]

It is commonly stated that in the Mordaunt divorce case about to be heard, the counsel for the husband intend to insist that the letters of a certain distinguished personage shall be read. Unless those communications are of an innocent character, I doubt the perseverance referred to. We shall see.

[illegible]

FOREIGN.

Great Britain.

LONDON, Feb. 19.—The Irish members of the House of Commons ... agreed to support the Irish Land bill.

LONDON, Feb. 19.—The Irish national press continue to denounce the new Land bill.

THE HIGH-TARIFF PRINCIPLE.

The Pall Mall Gazette published copious extracts of the recent consular report made to the government by Edward M. Archibald, British Consul at New York. That gentleman says the high tariff on raw material prevents the export of American manufactures. The West is dissatisfied with the tariff, ... manufacturers, it is unable to work ... sequently the shipping, agricultural, and other interests of the country are sacrificed. A gradual reduction of the tariff is all that can be hoped for.

ABOUT SURRENDERING CANADA.

LONDON, Feb. 19.—The Spectator thinks ... might let Canada be independent, but the country is as reluctant to surrender her empire as the United States was to surrender the Southern Confederacy.

THE TREATY WITH CHINA.

LONDON, Feb. 19.—The Spectator has an article on the treaty recently concluded by Sir John Rutherford Alcock with the Chinese Government, expressing fear that that gentleman has sacrificed the opium revenue to secure other trade privileges with China.

ROWING MATCH POSTPONED.

LONDON, Feb. 19.—The rowing match between Sadler and Heath is postponed till the 24th, on account of the extreme cold weather.

France.

PARADOL'S APPOINTMENT DELAYED BY OTHER DIFFICULTIES.

PARIS, Feb. 19.—The remonstrances of ... ployed diplomats delay M. Prevost Paradol's appointment as Minister to Washington.

PIERRE BONAPARTE'S TRIAL.

The decision of the High Court is more severe than was reported. By order of the Court, on the 18th of February, 1870, Pierre Napoleon Bonaparte is to be judged: First, for having committed voluntary homicide on the son of Victor Noir, and that this was preceded or followed by an attempt on the person of Ulrich de Fonvielle. Second, for having attempted the homicide of Fonvielle. This order places the Prince under Article 304 of the Penal Code; punishment being death. In the case of extenuating circumstances the Court can lessen the sentence by two degrees. It is reported that the sessions of the High Court will be held at Tours, in the department of Indre et Loire.

STREET PARADES.

It is reported that the Prefect of Police will not allow the usual street parades on Shrove Tuesday.

THE RIOTERS.

PARIS, Feb. 19.—The magistrates are engaged daily in examining prisoners arrested during the late troubles.

THE EMPEROR AND THE PAPAL SYLLABUS.

The Emperor has several meetings with the Papal Nuncio on the subject of protesting against the syllabus.

Spain.

CARLIST OPERATIONS.

MADRID, Feb. 19.—General Ramon Cabrera, the distinguished Carlist leader, refuses to take command of the Carlist movement, unless real forces are organized and a basis of operations decided upon. The Imparcial says several Carlist chiefs recently left France and entered the North of Spain.

LETTER FROM MONTPENSIER.

The newspapers to-day print a letter from the Duke of Montpensier, who declares Spain his country by tradition, adoption and affection.

Portugal.

CARLIST CONSPIRATORS.

LISBON, Feb. 19.—Carlist committees are vigorously at work, and have lately extended their operations to the Spanish frontier. Dispatches from Spain and other countries are arriving every day. They are generally well supplied with money.

Germany.

PARLIAMENTARY ELECTION.

BERLIN, Feb. 19.—The old officers of the North German Parliament have been re-elected.

BISMARK'S POLICY ATTACKED IN PARLIAMENT.

BERLIN, Feb. 19.—The North German Parliament has been the scene of animated discussions, during the past few days, on the policy of Count Bismark. He was bitterly attacked by many members.

Bavaria.

THE MINISTRY.

MUNICH, Feb. 19.—It is rumored that Prince Gravenreuth, the present Minister of Public Instruction, will succeed Prince Hohenlohe as President of the Ministry.

NEW YORK.

SPRINGFIELD.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Feb. 19.

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ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION.

THE CONVENTION.

THE WEST.

The Nebraska Legislature—Railroad Items—Foul Play Suspected—Affairs at Salt Lake.

MINNESOTA.

Cold Weather—The Railroads.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Feb. 20.

This has been the coldest day this winter, the thermometer has indicated five to fifteen below zero, and the wind has blown a gale ...

TENNESSEE.

Proceedings in the Constitutional Convention.

OHIO.

ARKANSAS.

LONDON.

The Queen, and Her Health and Habits.

The London Season.

A Ministerial Dinner Party.

The Turf.

America in an Illustrated Journal.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

LONDON, February 2.

THE QUEEN.

There has been talk again of the Queen's ill health. The Court Circular says it is only neuralgia; but the gossips know better, and declare that she is extremely harassed and anxious, and that family anxieties follow her in retreat. It is a solitary life, when one thinks of it; with no real confidant, with duties to fulfil which are irksome and distasteful, and the belief nevertheless that her abstention is better than the activity which would succeed her. Of course she does not open Parliament next week. The English have the minimum of royalty. Spain has nearly as much, save the cost. The Queen when as near London as Windsor is scarcely more heard of than when in Scotland or in the Isle of Wight. She drives herself about her grounds in a pony chaise with her faithful attendant in charge; or she goes out to the country in a carriage; but there is scarcely anything of State display. The people are more used to it than they were; but her privacy annoys them, and is regretted by her advisers.

BEGINNING OF THE SESSION.

By the time this letter reaches Chicago the Parliamentary session will be open, and the papers full of debates. The country members drop in at the clubs, and the West End gets busier. Every club has its habitues; men who breakfast and dine there all the year round save during two months' holiday. They are a part of the building, like the furniture. During the recess they are somewhat important personages. They have the place pretty much to themselves; and they tell their old stories, and read the contents of the newspapers, with none to disturb them. But when February comes their star begins to wane. New figures stalk in and out of the rooms. Those comfortable nooks in the library, or by the fireplaces, are apt to be occupied by others. The conversation is louder and more general. The footmen are so prodigiously attentive. Bigger guns are there. The old fellows look askant at the invaders, and ... acquaintances amongst them, and try to find with the stream, but they are no politicians and are soon lost to the eye. Shall I ridicule a class with whom I can sympathize? Never. I, too, know what it is to shrink from the accents of Irish and Scotch, and to sigh for the quiet of autumn and winter. But the feeling is momentary, for in the clash of many minds is the real life of the nineteenth century, and, once in the hubbub, the excitement fascinates and absorbs.

It is commonly stated that in the Mordaunt divorce case about to be heard, the counsel for the husband intend to insist that the letters of a certain distinguished personage shall be read. Unless those communications are of an innocent character, I doubt the perseverance referred to. We shall see.

The appointment of Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, to the command of a brigade of the guards rankles in the minds of some of the British public. But it must be allowed the Prince is no amateur or ready-made soldier. He entered the army in 1841, and served throughout the Eastern campaign of 1854. He was present at the battles of Alma, Balaklava, and Inkerman, and was severely wounded while in the trenches before Sebastopol. Despite his rank and nationality (he is, of course, a German), the appointment, if a job at all, is a very little one.

A PREMIER'S DINNER PARTY.

Mr. Gladstone's weakness is old china. Men who have had to see him in the midst of a great Ministerial struggle, have found him engaged with a catalogue of old curiosities ...

THE TURF SEASON.

The "turf season" commences in a fortnight, and, contemporaneous with the Parliamentary debates, the morning journals will be publishing in such number long tables and programmes of races. So strong a hold has this sport upon the English people that it would simply ruin the best daily paper in existence to omit, or even to curtail intelligence of horse races. I have heard of newspapers with a high aim simply giving the bare results of the particular races, omitting the names of the other horses that started, the breed of the animals, &c., and beyond a certain low level the circulation would not rise. Immediately the word was given to publish what the rest did, the sale went up. It seems to be a break in the monotony of ordinary life. Men who don't care for reading like to see horses and to hear about them. It is often a passion. The moment a London tradesman, or stock broker, or professional man reaches a certain income, he starts a horse or a pair. He lives in the suburbs, and has, perhaps, to build himself stables. But this he does: he has everything of the newest. The last invention in halter, or manger, or whatever else is known to a groom, is obtained. The man delights in his horse. He thinks as much about it as of his children—perhaps more. So through all classes. Those who can't get horses can bet about them, and I am sorry to say they do.

But the turf world, I said, is in agitation. The diviners and soothsayers have received a blow. The trade of the betting commission agents is declared to be, on appeal to a higher court, illegal, and the whole train must desist from their operations. This starts the question, Is there to be one law for the rich and another for the poor? Are the celebrated Tattersall's subscription rooms, the Victoria Club, and other similar associations, intended to facilitate heavy investments on races, to be allowed to escape, while the would be bettor of ten shillings is deprived of all legal means of investing his money? ...

AN ARTIST'S TOUR IN AMERICA.

The conductors of the new illustrated paper, the Graphic, announce in a fly-sheet attached to the February magazines that they have sent out an artist, Mr. A. B. Houghton, to illustrate American life. ...

NEBRASKA.

Price of a Homestead—Climate—Timber—Sections Most Desirable for Settlement—Vacant Lands and Towns.

Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

COLUMBUS, Neb., Feb. 15.

Pardon the liberty I am taking in addressing "a few lines" to your paper. It is with the hope of benefiting some of your many readers that I do so. I am constantly receiving letters of inquiry from persons in your State in regard to the conditions necessary to a profitable settlement in Nebraska, the climate, quality of soil, amount of timber, best portions for farming purposes, &c. As it is very inconvenient for me to answer all these letters separately, I wish to take advantage of the wide circulation of THE TRIBUNE to answer them in a general way.

To begin then with No. 1. All that is necessary to a profitable settlement here is $16, the sum required to secure a homestead of 160 acres of land. With this a man who is not afraid to work, can soon make a start and will eventually bring a competence out of the productive soil, if he has only the "backbone," and sticks to business.

The climate is simply glorious. This is no uncommon season for this part of the country, and there are to-day parties of ladies and gentlemen out on the open lawn playing croquet, and without experiencing any more inconvenience on account of the weather than they would in the month of June.

Some farmers in this vicinity began sowing wheat several days ago.

...

In conclusion, allow me to offer, in behalf of the State, a most cordial welcome to all those wishing to make Nebraska their future home. The more the merrier. Come one, come all. There is yet room for "three hundred thousand more."

D. LOVEJOY BLANCHARD.

Qualification of Jurors.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

...

ALFRED O'DONOGHUE.

CHICAGO, Feb. 18, 1870.

Secret History of the John Brown Raid on Harper's Ferry.

From the Detroit Post.

THE GREAT BRIDGE AT LOUISVILLE.

Its Rise, Progress, and Completion—A Tale of Labor, Enterprise, Genius, Disaster, Skill, and Patience.

From the Louisville Courier, Feb. 18.

To-day, February 18, 1870, the completion of the great bridge over the Ohio River at this point, one of the most stupendous enterprises of the nineteenth century, will be officially announced, and the structure opened as a public highway. ...

	Feet.
Kentucky abutment	[illegible]
Two spans of 50 feet	100
1 pivot draw over canal	[illegible]
4 spans of 149 6-10 feet	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]

DEFALCATION IN THE NEVADA STATE TREASURY.

The Deficiency Reaches the Sum of $100,000.

From the Virginia (Nev.) Enterprise.

THE LATE EXPLOSION AT ST LOUIS.

Critical Condition of the Wounded—Recovery of One, Hopeless; of Two More, most Doubtful.

From the St. Louis Democrat, Feb. 17.

Murder in Wheeling, Va.

Bound to Go Back to Her Ma.

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Letter from the Secretary of the Interior.

...

"Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
"J. D. COX,
"Secretary of the Interior.
"To the President."

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

SATURDAY EVENING, Feb. 19.

There have been no new features in connection with finances, either local or general, during the past week. Local capital in this part of the country is locked up to such an extent in grain and produce held in store here that, notwithstanding the light demand for loans from other departments of trade, the surplus of unemployed funds is very small. ...

Date.	Clearings.	Balances.
February 14	[illegible]	[illegible]
February 15	[illegible]	[illegible]
February 16	[illegible]	[illegible]
February 17	[illegible]	[illegible]
February 18	[illegible]	[illegible]
February 19	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]

COMMERCIAL.

SATURDAY EVENING, Feb. 19.

The following table shows the receipts and shipments of produce at this point during the past twenty-four hours:

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET

For the Week Ending February 19.

SATURDAY EVENING, Feb. 19.

BEEF CATTLE.

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

SATURDAY EVENING, Feb. 19.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

MEDICAL CARDS.

Medical Success Extraordinary.

Dr. Bigelow,

Dr. Bassett,

Private Matters.

Your Destiny

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

RICHMOND PRINTS.

SPRING 1870.

THE RICHMOND MFG. CO.

OFFER

Pink, Purple ... And Orange Frocks,

Double and Fancy ... Purples,

German Checks, ... Shirtings,

And Fancy

RICHMOND PRINTS,

In newest styles and colorings, to Jobbers only, at

188 CHURCH-ST., NEW YORK.

OCEAN STEAMERS.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.'S Through Line to California and China.

LONDON AND NEW YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.

DIRECT TO LONDON.

FROM CHARLESTON TO FLORIDA, VIA SAVANNAH—TRI-WEEKLY LINE.

ASSESSMENT NOTICES.

Assessment Notice.

RAILROADS.

Arrival and Departure of Trains.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

PROPOSALS.

TO CONTRACTORS.

Proposals for Earth Graduation and Bridging.

RAILROAD TIES WANTED.

SCALES.

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES

EDUCATIONAL.

YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY.

FOR SALE

THE SWAN ELEVATORS.

WASHINGTON.

The Fifty-Million Dollar Currency Resolution Passed in the House.

Fitz-John Porter's Case Discussed in the Senate.

The Cadetship Traffic.

Resolution to Expel Representative Whitemore, of South Carolina.

Passage of the Bristo Disabling Bill in the House.

Correspondence on the Cuban Question.

FOURTH PAGE.